

Swansea Rural District Council.

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**ANNUAL REPORT**

ON THE

Llandilo-Talybont Division,

FOR THE YEAR 1903.

BY THE

Medical Officer of Health,

**TRAFFORD MITCHELL, M.D., D.P.H.**

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## THE SWANSEA RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.



Gentlemen.

I beg to submit my Annual Report on the health and sanitary condition of the Llandilo-Talybont Division for the year 1903.

### Area and Population.

The Llandilo-Talybont Division comprises the five parishes of Llandilo-Talybont, Penderry, Cockett, Loughor Borough, and Gowerton. The total area is 21,313 acres, and the density of the population varies from 0.5 persons per acre in Penderry, to a little over 1.8 in Loughor, the average for the whole division being approximately 0.96. Most of the population, however, live in villages of considerable size, where the density of population per acre is very much greater.

The increase in the number of new dwelling-houses erected during the past year, viz., 133 in 1903, as compared with 111 in 1902 and 75 in 1901, indicates that the population is increasing at a somewhat more rapid rate than formerly, and I have felt myself justified in assuming the increase of population during the year to have been 280, instead of the usual 214. The increase of population seems to be confined mainly to the parishes of Llandilo-Talybont and Loughor, and my estimates of the populations of the various sub-districts at the end of June, 1903, were as follows:—Llandilo-Talybont, 6,360; Penderry, 2,900; Swansea Higher portion of Cockett, 4,100; Swansea Lower portion of Cockett, 2,020; Loughor Borough, 2,720; Gowerton, 2,270; a total for the whole Division of 20,370.

### Industries.

The chief industries are coal mining, and tinplate and steel manufacture, and they were on the whole in a fairly satisfactory state during the past year.

During the last few months one tinplate works and one steel works have been extended ; another tinplate works is in process of extension, and sinking operations in connection with four new collieries are going on.

### Births.

Six hundred and thirty-four births were registered during 1903, as compared with an average of 647 in the preceding ten years.

The birth rate in 1903 was 31.1 per 1000, which is 2.7 per 1000 below the average rate recorded during the 10 years 1893-1902, and is the lowest recorded in this Division during the past 30 years, with the exception of 1900, when the birth rate fell to 29.9, and 1899, when the rate was exactly the same as in 1903. The birth rate was 2.7 per 1000 above that of England and Wales in 1903.

Of the 634 births registered during 1903, 213 occurred in Llandilo-Talybont, 79 in Penderry, 129 in Swansea Higher, 53 in Swansea Lower, 96 in Loughor, and 64 in Gowerton; and the rates per 1000 were as follows:—Llandilo-Talybont, 33.5; Penderry, 27.2; Swansea Higher, 31.5; Swansea Lower, 26.2; Loughor, 35.3; Gowerton, 28.2. Each of these sub-districts shows a decrease in the rate per 1000 as compared with the preceding 10 years, and each sub-district shows a decrease in the actual number registered, with the exception of Llandilo-Talybont and Loughor, the former showing an increase of 23, and the latter of 6, over the averages of the previous decennium.

Of the births registered during 1903, 311 were those of males, and 323 those of females, whilst in England and Wales the male births usually exceed the female in the proportion of 1,036 males to 1,000 females.

The illegitimate births numbered 17, a proportion of 26·8 per 1000 registered births, or less than two-thirds of the average rate for England and Wales. The illegitimate birth rate is of importance here, not because of any question of morality, but because of the higher rate of mortality amongst illegitimate children. Of the 17 illegitimate children born in 1903 seven died within four months, equivalent to a rate of 412 per 1000 illegitimate births registered; whereas the rate of mortality amongst all children under one year of age is on an average only 142 per 1000 births registered, and the deaths of legitimate children in 1903 were 85 out of 617, or a proportion of 138 per 1000.



TABLE I—Showing the Number of Births Registered in the year 1903, and the Birth Rates since 1893.

Name of Area.	No. of Births.			Illegitimate.		Birth Rate per 1,000 of Population.											Mean Rate 1893- 1902.	1903
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females.	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902			
Parish of Llandilo- Talybont	112	101	213	3	2	35.3	38.1	42.0	34.5	30.3	32.0	30.9	27.9	37.2	33.4	34.2	33.5	
Parish of Penderry . . . . .	41	38	79	1	1	36.0	38.5	36.6	38.5	34.1	26.2	31.4	26.9	32.6	28.6	32.9	27.2	
Swansea Higher . . . . .	60	69	129	2	5	49.8	34.9	38.5	32.2	35.6	31.7	29.8	28.3	36.3	31.7	34.9	31.5	
Swansea Lower . . . . .	19	34	53	1	—	34.1	28.8	26.8	23.9	28.4	29.9	24.6	29.6	25.7	26.7	27.9	26.2	
Loughor Borough . . . . .	48	48	96	1	1	39.8	39.4	35.0	41.7	37.6	34.3	39.8	37.8	38.9	35.7	38.0	35.3	
Parish of Gowerton . . . . .	31	33	64	—	—	32.9	38.2	31.8	38.7	31.9	30.3	29.7	33.7	27.3	34.7	32.9	28.2	
Llandilo-Talybont Division	311	323	634	8	9	38.8	36.6	36.7	34.8	32.9	31.5	31.1	29.9	34.3	32.2	33.8	31.1	
England and Wales . . . . .						30.7	29.6	30.2	29.6	29.5	29.3	29.1	28.7	28.5	28.6	29.4	28.4	

The statistics for Loughor and Gowerton, 1893-94, are included in the above rates for the Division.

7  
**Deaths.**

The deaths registered in the Llandilo-Talybont Division during 1903 numbered 276, as compared with an average of 297 in the preceding decennium, and the uncorrected death rate was 13.5 per 1000, as compared with the average rate of 15.5 recorded during the ten years 1893-1902. This rate is remarkably low for a mining and manufacturing district, and is the lowest yet recorded for the Llandilo-Talybont Division.

To the number of deaths actually registered in this Division must be added 5 deaths of residents which occurred in public institutions situated elsewhere, making a nett total of 281. Four deaths occurred in the Cockett Cottage Homes amongst the pauper children of the Swansea Union, but as the children were not sent there on account of sickness or infirmity, I am not able to exclude those deaths from the statistics, though all four children belonged to parishes outside this district, and, doubtless, inherited enfeebled constitutions, as two of them died from chronic tubercular disease, and one from chronic otorrhœa with supervening septicaemia.

The nett death rate after including the above 5 deaths was 13.8, which is 2.0 per 1000 below the average of the preceding 10 years, and 1.6 per 1000 below the death rate of England and Wales in 1903.

The nett death rates for the sub-districts were as follows:—Llandilo-Talybont, 14.9; Penderry, 9.3; Swansea Higher, 16.6; Swansea Lower, 15.3; Loughor, 12.1; Gowerton, 11.9. The rate in each of these sub-districts is considerably below the average of the preceding 10 years with the exception of Swansea Lower, where it is 1.4 per 1000 above the average, and Swansea Higher, which shows no alteration. The rates for Penderry, Gowerton, and Loughor are exceptionally low.

The lowness of the general death rate is the more remarkable, because the Division suffered during 1903 from an epidemic of measles of a severe type, which caused 27 deaths, or one-tenth of the whole deaths of the year.

The total deaths from all the principal zymotic diseases numbered 36, giving a death rate of 1.77, which is considerably above the average rate of 1.35 recorded in the preceding 10 years, and 0.31 per 1000 above that of England and Wales in 1903. But, excluding the high rate of 1.33 per 1000 due to measles (a disease which is only partially preventible), we find that all the other items of the zymotic death rate were remarkably low, viz., small-pox, 0.00; scarlet fever, 0.10; diphtheria, 0.10; whooping cough, 0.15; typhus fever, 0.00; typhoid fever, 0.05; simple and ill-defined fever, 0.00; diarrhoea and dysentery, 0.05. The zymotic rates for the various sub-districts are given in Table IV.

The deaths from phthisis numbered 12, giving a rate of 0.59 per 1000, which compares very favourably with the average rate of 1.49 recorded in the preceding 10 years. In each of the sub-districts, with the exception of Swansea Lower, the rate was very much below the average, and in Loughor and Penderry it was nil (see Table VI.).

The deaths from tubercular diseases other than phthisis numbered 19, equal to a rate of 0.93 per 1000, so that the total deaths from phthisis and other tubercular diseases were 31, equal to a rate of 1.52 per 1000, or one-ninth of the total death rate from all causes.

The rate of mortality amongst children under one year of age was a little above the average, being 145 per 1000 births registered, as compared with an average of 142 in the preceding 10 years. The number of deaths under one year of age registered during 1903 was 92, which is precisely the average of the 10 preceding years, and is exactly one-third of the total deaths at all ages registered in the Division during last year. The rate for the Division compares unfavourably with the rate of 132 recorded in 1903 in England and Wales, but the difference is due to the measles epidemic, and the decennial average for the Division is 10 per 1000 below that of England and Wales. (See Table VII.)



Of the total deaths in 1903, 130, or 46·3 per cent., occurred under the age of five. One death occurred at the age of 91, and one at the age of 92. The average age at death was 27 years 5 months, and the figures for the sub-districts were as follows:—Llandilo-Talybont, 24 years 6 months; Penderry, 32 years 6 months; Swansea Higher, 28 years 3 months; Swansea Lower, 40 years 8 months; Loughor, 23 years 3 months; Gowerton, 20 years 6 months.

Of the 281 deaths, 144 were those of males, and 137 those of females.

Inquests were held in 16 cases, or 5·7 per cent. of the whole, the proportion in England and Wales in 1903 being 6·9 per cent.

In 1·7 per cent. of the deaths in England and Wales in 1903, the cause of death was not certified by either medical practitioners or coroners, but in the Llandilo-Talybont Division in 1903, not one uncertified death was registered.

TABLE II.—Shewing the Nett Death Rates since 1893.

Name of Locality.	Death Rate per 1,000 of Population.											
	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	Mean Rate 1893-1902	1903
Parish of Llandilo- Talybont }	20·5	17·4	17·4	16·0	14·5	19·7	14·0	14·3	13·5	17·1	16·4	14·9
Parish of Penderry .....	16·9	20·5	17·4	14·1	15·9	12·4	12·7	17·3	12·8	15·5	15·5	9·3
Swansea Higher .....	20·7	17·6	18·0	12·9	17·6	11·2	17·6	16·6	16·8	17·1	16·6	16·6
Swansea Lower.....	18·5	16·6	9·3	11·2	7·8	14·7	15·8	10·8	19·3	14·8	13·9	15·3
Loughor Borough.....	20·4	12·2	21·7	13·9	22·6	15·5	14·3	18·1	14·9	13·8	16·7	12·1
Parish of Gowerton.....	16·5	17·8	13·2	15·9	13·6	11·8	15·3	12·1	14·7	9·8	14·1	11·9
Llandilo-Talybont Division	19·3	17·3	16·7	14·3	15·5	14·8	14·9	15·1	15·0	15·4	15·8	13·8
England and Wales.....	19·1	16·5	18·7	17·0	17·4	17·5	18·2	18·2	16·9	16·3	17·6	15·4

The Statistics for Loughor Borough and Gowerton 1893-94 are included in the above rates for the Division.

TABLE III.—Showing the number of Deaths from each of the Principal Zymotic Diseases in the Llandilo-Talybont Division in 1903, and the 10 years preceding.

	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903
Small Pox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Measles ..	27	1	1	1	4	21	1	4	2	—	27
Scarlet Fever ..	5	2	2	—	4	—	—	3	—	3	2
Diphtheria ..	4	3	1	—	1	10	8	4	8	1	2
Whooping Cough ..	7	14	1	4	4	9	10	10	4	6	3
Typhus Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever ..	2	2	4	5	3	1	5	1	4	4	1
Simple and Ill-defined Fever..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Diarrhoea and Dysentery ..	8	2	4	2	—	3	4	2	8	2	1
Total Deaths from the principal Zymotic Diseases ..	53	24	13	12	16	44	28	24	27	17	36
Death Rate from the principal Zymotic Diseases } per 1000 of the population.. .. }	2·91	1·30	0·69	0·63	0·84	2·29	1·44	1·22	1·36	0·85	1·77

The deaths registered in Loughor and Gowerton 1893—94 are included in the above Table.

TABLE IV.--Showing the Death Rates from each of the Principal Zymotic Diseases in 1903  
per 1000 of Population.

Name of Disease.	Parish of Llandilo- Talybont.	Parish of Penderry.	Swansea Higher.	Swansea Lower.	Loughor Borough.	Parish of Gowerton.	Llandilo- Talybont. Division.	England and Wales.
Small Pox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·02
Measles ..	1·57	0·34	1·22	1·49	1·84	1·32	1·33	0·27
Scarlet Fever..	0·16	—	—	—	0·37	—	0·10	0·12
Diphtheria ..	—	—	0·24	—	0·37	—	0·10	0·18
Whooping Cough	—	—	0·49	0·49	—	—	0·15	0·27
Typhus Fever..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·10
Enteric or Typhoid Fever.	—	—	—	—	—	0·44	0·05	
Simple & ill-defined Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diarrhoea and Dysentery ..	—	—	—	0·49	—	—	0·05	0·50
TOTALS...	1·73	0·34	1·95	2·48	2·57	1·76	1·77	1·46



TABLE V.—Showing the Mean Annual Death Rates from each of the Principal Zymotic Diseases,  
1893—1902, per 1000 of population,

Name of Disease.	Parish of Llandilo- Talybont.	Parish of Penderyn.	Swansea Higher.	Swansea Lower.	Loughor Borough.	Parish of Gowerton.	Llandilo- Talybont Division.	England and Wales.
Small Pox ..	0·018	—	—	—	—	—	0·005	0·02
Measles ..	0·38	0·24	0·54	0·15	0·25	0·14	0·32	0·39
Scarlet Fever ..	0·09	0·17	0·05	0·05	0·13	0·14	0·10	0·15
Diphtheria ..	0·11	0·30	0·54	0·49	0·08	0·27	0·21	0·27
Whooping Cough ..	0·41	0·35	0·44	0·25	0·25	0·27	0·36	0·35
Typhus Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·002
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	0·14	0·07	0·31	—	0·13	0·23	0·16	0·17
Simple & Ill-defined Fever	0·02	—	—	—	—	—	0·005	0·005
Diarrhoea and Dysentery	0·20	0·14	0·17	0·54	—	0·05	0·18	0·76
TOTALS ..	1·37	1·08	2·05	1·47	0·84	1·09	1·35	2·12

TABLE VI.—Showing the Number of Deaths from Phthisis during 1903, and the Death Rates since 1893.

Name of Locality.	Number of Deaths in 1903.	Death Rate per 1000 of Population.											
		1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	Mean Rate 1893-1902	1903
Parish of Llandilo-Talybont	6	1.62	1.96	2.48	2.05	2.02	2.50	0.52	1.19	1.50	1.62	1.75	0.93
Parish of Penderry.....	0	0.31	2.47	1.39	0.09	1.38	1.38	—	1.04	0.69	1.72	1.11	—
Swansea Higher.....	3	1.95	1.71	1.71	1.22	1.22	0.49	1.95	2.19	1.95	2.44	1.68	0.73
Swansea Lower .....	2	0.98	0.49	1.46	0.49	1.47	1.47	0.49	0.49	0.99	0.49	0.88	0.99
Loughor Borough .....	0	1.39	2.71	3.10	1.30	1.71	1.26	0.82	0.40	2.36	2.66	1.77	—
Parish of Gowerton ....	1	1.37	3.19	1.36	1.82	1.82	—	0.45	0.90	1.79	0.44	1.31	0.44
Llandilo-Talybont Division	12	1.37	2.06	1.98	1.37	1.63	1.35	0.77	1.17	1.57	1.69	1.49	0.59
England and Wales.....		1.466	1.383	1.395	1.303	1.336	1.311	1.330	1.333	1.264	1.233	1.335	

The Statistics for Loughor and Gowerton 1893—94 are included in the above rates for the Division.

TABLE VII.—Infant Mortality

Name of Locality.	Deaths of Children under 1 year of age per 1,000 Births Registered.											
	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	Mean Rate 1893-1902	1903
Parish of Llandilo-Talybont .....	224	149	155	189	182	190	130	159	112	163	164	174
Parish of Penderry .....	200	165	229	116	111	105	176	179	106	205	159	127
Swansea Higher .....	151	202	164	76	130	100	172	164	121	100	139	163
Swansea Lower.....	128	84	73	122	—	82	200	100	173	74	102	75
Loughor Borough.....	174	92	203	94	205	146	103	149	111	74	133	135
Parish of Gowerton .....	125	155	100	129	71	104	182	52	115	64	110	109
Llandilo-Talybont Division .....	174	151	161	127	133	134	153	141	118	124	142	145
England and Wales .....	159	137	161	148	156	161	163	154	151	133	152	132

The statistics for Loughor Borough and Gowerton 1893—94 are included in the above rates for the Division.

# TABLE VIII.—RAINFALL IN 1903.

At Penllergaer, in the Parish of Penderry.

Rain Gauge { Diameter of Funnel, 5 inches.  
Height of top { Above ground, 3 ft.  
Above sea level, 240 feet.

Month.	Total Depth.	Greatest Fall in 24 hours.		No. of days on which 0·01 or more fell.
	Inches.	Depth.	Date.	
January .....	5·97	1·26	4th	24
February .....	2·86	0·52	24th	17
March .....	8·11	1·05	1st	26
April .....	2·41	0·85	25th	15
May .....	2·93	0·73	16th	14
June .. ...	1·64	0·60	9th	8
July .....	3·92	0·94	21st	16
August .....	7·40	1·10	13th	21
September.....	5·82	1·16	10th	19
October.....	12·71	1·81	14th	31
November.....	3·56	0·54	2nd	19
December .....	4·51	0·70	3rd	18
Total .....	61·84			228

Average annual rainfall at Penllergaer, 1893-1902, 46·04 ins.

Greatest „ „ „ „ 56·62 in. in 1894

Least „ „ „ „ 41·46 in. in 1895

For the above table I am indebted to the kindness of Sir John T. Dillwyn-Llewelyn, Bart.



### Vaccination.

Through the kindness of Messrs. J. White and D. Jones, the Vaccination Officers of the Swansea and Llanelly Unions respectively, I am enabled to give the following statistics:—

Of the 646 children whose births were registered in this Division during 1902, 582 have been successfully vaccinated; 54 died unvaccinated; 1 has been exempted under the Conscience Clause; 2 have had their vaccination postponed by medical certificate; 3 have removed to places unknown, and 4 are not accounted for under any of the above heads. Thus the number alive unvaccinated on 1st January, 1904, was only 10 out of 646, or less than 1.6 per cent., a proportion which contrasts strongly with the high rates recorded elsewhere, and reflects great credit on the energy of the local vaccination officers.

### Notification of Infectious Diseases.

Nine cases of diphtheria, 4 of membranous croup, 273 of scarlet fever, 9 of typhoid fever, 10 of erysipelas, and 3 of puerperal fever were notified during 1903, a total of 308 as compared with 217 in 1902 and 341 in 1901.

### Scarlet Fever.

The cases of scarlet fever were very numerous during 1903, but fortunately they were, with few exceptions, of a very mild character, and only two deaths resulted. The cases were spread over every parish, 65 in Llandilo-Talybont, 34 in Penderry, 31 in Swansea Higher, 9 in Swansea Lower, 89 in Loughor, and 45 in Gowerton. The chief difficulty in coping with its spread arose from the extreme mildness of the epidemic, as I found that many unrecognised cases continued to attend school. The work of several of the schools was so much disorganised by the epidemic, that I considered it necessary to recommend the closure of Penllergaer, Penyrheol, Gowerton, Loughor, and Waunarlwydd Schools

One case of scarlet fever was removed to Garngoch Isolation Hospital from a farm, as there was danger of contamination of a milk supply.

### **Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.**

Nine cases of diphtheria and 4 of membranous croup were notified during 1903, and one case of diphtheria and one of membranous croup proved fatal. Diphtheria antitoxin is supplied by your Council, and in every case where it was used early in the course of the disease, and repeated, the patient recovered. All the cases of membranous croup, save one, were complications of measles.

### **Typhoid Fever.**

Nine cases of typhoid fever were notified during 1903, 5 in Loughor, 2 in Gowerton, 1 in Upper Cockett, and 1 in Caersalem.

Four of the Loughor cases occurred in one house, and the surroundings of the house were found to be in a very insanitary state owing to lack of drains.

One of the Gowerton cases proved fatal; it occurred in an undrained portion of that village, where typhoid fever reappears year after year.

### **Puerperal Fever.**

Three cases of puerperal fever were notified during 1903, and one death occurred.

### **Erysipelas.**

Ten cases of erysipelas were notified during 1903, and 3 deaths occurred, all above the age of 65.

### **Measles.**

An epidemic of measles spread over the whole of the district, and was in a very large number of cases attended by formidable complications in the respiratory system, broncho-

pneumonia, bronchitis, laryngitis, and membranous croup, and I found it necessary to secure the closure of Gorseinon, Penyrheol, Loughor, Gowerton, Waunarlwydd, Dunvant, Tirdeunaw, and Penllergaer Schools.

The total deaths from measles numbered 27, equal to a rate of 1.33 per 1000, or about one-tenth of the total death rate from all causes.

### **Whooping Cough.**

An epidemic of whooping cough followed in the wake of the measles epidemic, and three deaths occurred, all of them amongst children who had been previously weakened by severe attacks of measles.

### **Diarrhœa.**

Only one death occurred during 1903, and the death rate was only 0.05 per 1000.

### **Tuberculosis.**

Having dealt with tuberculosis at considerable length in my last two Annual Reports, I shall not dwell on the matter now, but merely repeat that in order to stamp out this terrible scourge, we require: First, purer air, more light, and better sanitary condition of dwelling houses; and second, universal compulsory notification of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and of all cases of tubercle associated with discharges.

### **Isolation Hospital.**

A site near Gorseinon has been purchased for the erection of a permanent isolation hospital, and your Council will soon be ready to apply for sanction for a loan for the erection of the buildings.

The Garngoch Temporary Hospital not being required for small-pox, has been used for the isolation of scarlet fever and enteric fever during the past year, one case of each disease having been sent there. We were fortunate in securing the



services of a very excellent trained nurse, and both patients did well. The disinfecter works very satisfactorily, and the new ambulance is a very fine one.

### Water Supply.

The Water Committee of your Council have been very active during the past year, and have commenced to bring about much-needed improvements in the water supply of this Division.

The water supply of Treboeth, Tirdeunaw, and Caersalem is by mains from Tank y Waun, but the supply is intermittent, the water being turned off every day from 1 p.m. till the following morning. A new service reservoir of 20,000 gallons' capacity has been constructed at Treboeth in 1903, and 456 yards of mains have been laid during the past two months from the Reservoir to the pumping station, and 690 yards from the pumping station to Knoyle Street, and the mains are now being extended a distance of 660 yards from the tanks on Mynydd Bach to Llangyfelach village. The Treboeth water mains have hitherto been connected with those of Swansea Corporation, but Swansea water was not much used, as it did not rise to the higher levels, and the Corporation have given notice to disconnect, and in future the mains which have been lately laid, will permit of the water being conducted from the pumping station to Mynydd Bach independently of the Swansea water mains. The pumping engine for forcing the water from Treboeth to the tanks on Mynydd Bach is too weak, and consequently it has been impossible to utilise all the excellent water that flows from the springs, much of it running to waste through the overflow pipes. Your Council have decided to purchase a more powerful pumping engine, and to enlarge the tanks on Mynyddbach, and it is hoped that when those alterations have been made, the supply will be a constant, instead of an intermittent, one.



The water supply of Sketty, Killay, and Dunvant is from Pistyll Gwyn Spring, the water being pumped into the mains by a gas engine. The water is excellent at its source, but very inadequate in quantity, and probably in consequence of insufficient washing out, due to the deficient supply, the water is turbid in some parts of Sketty, and by the time it reached Killay and Dunvant, its quality used to be so altered as to render it unfit for drinking purposes; since the provision of means of washing out at Dunvant and Killay, the quality has been greatly improved, though the taste is not satisfactory even yet. The Sketty mains are connected with the Swansea mains, and 2,400,000 gallons of water were obtained from the Corporation in 1903. A good deal of attention has been paid by your Surveyor during the past year to the question of obtaining a supplementary source of supply at Garnlas, but so far no definite results have been arrived at. The Sketty mains were extended in 1903 a distance of 270 yards to Lower Sketty. Both at Killay and Dunvant, wells are largely resorted to, and your Council have protected some of these from pollution, and are considering the best means of protecting others.

At Gorseinon, the water supply is from two water carts, which bring water from Ffynnon-Dan-y-Cae, and Ffynnon-Gwyn-Angel (a distance of a mile and a half), and distribute the water from door to door. Year after year promises have been held out of a coming water supply, but year after year passes, and still the water supply arrives not, except in the primitive form of water carts. Scheme after scheme has been proposed, elaborated, and suddenly dropped, till the public have become quite sceptical as to the probability of a water supply being obtained, in the lifetime of the present generation. But your Council have now adopted a scheme, which bids fair to become an accomplished fact, and plans have been prepared for conveying water from the Swansea Corporation's Town Hill Reservoir to Gorseinon (including Penyrheol), and it is probable that application will shortly be made to the Local Government Board for a loan for that purpose. When Cray Waterworks are

completed, the Corporation will be compelled to supply Cray water at a very moderate cost, under Sections 29 and 30 of the Swansea Corporation Waterworks Act, 1892, as the pipes from Cray run through your district; on the basis provided in that Act, the cost will probably be only from 4½d. to 5d. per 1000 gallons.

Pontardulais derives its water supply from a few wells, which are sunk in porous soil, and are peculiarly liable to pollution, and the quantity is utterly inadequate. Your Council have prepared plans for the extension of the proposed Gorseinon water mains to Pontardulais, supplying Grovesend and Waungron en route, and a loan for this purpose will be applied for at the same time as the Gorseinon loan.

Loughor derives its water supply from wells, and the supply is quite inadequate, and not situated within a reasonable distance of a very large proportion of the population. As Loughor and Gorseinon are continuous with each other, steps should be taken to carry a branch of the Gorseinon mains through Loughor, either at the same time as the Gorseinon-Pontardulais mains are being laid, or immediately after their completion. Another alternative scheme would be to obtain water from Llanelly District, the latter being willing to supply water to Loughor at a very small rate, but I believe the Swansea source of supply would be preferable.

Gowerton derives its water supply from Cefngoleu Springs, and though the quality of the water is excellent, the quantity is very inadequate. In order to supplement this, a tank of 3,600 gallons' capacity has been fixed near Cefngorwydd Springs, and connected with the Gowerton water mains; the tank will soon be ready for use, and the new supply will prove a great boon. Several wells are resorted to by the inhabitants of Gowerton, and of these Ffynnon Felin is liable to contamination by the overflowing of a neighbouring stream.

Waunarlwydd, Mynyddbachyglo, and Forest Fach receive their supply by mains from Cwmllywd Springs. The water is of excellent quality, but of quite inadequate quality, and no storage is provided, though every dry summer used to be characterised by an intermittent supply. Storage ought to be provided at once unless your Council intends at an early date to supply Cray water to those areas. The water mains at Waunarlwydd were extended 210 yards during 1903, and a junction made with the Gowerton mains. The Forest Fach mains are connected with the Swansea Corporation's mains near Cwmbwrla, but the Swansea water is not often turned into the rural mains; it would, however, be available in a dry summer for the supply of Waunarlwydd and Gowerton, as well as of Forest Fach.

Eventually, no doubt, the water supply of practically all the Llandilo-Talybont Division will be from Cray Waterworks.

The Analysts' reports on nearly all the public sources of water supply in this division were given in former Annual Reports, and need not be referred to here in detail.

Glannant Well (Llandilo-Talybont) has been protected during the past year: pipes have been laid to the roadside, and a pump has been fixed there.

Pont Lliw and Penllergaer require better water supplies, and will, doubtless, receive them from the Gorseinon-Pontardulais mains when those are laid.

### Drainage.

Drainage is urgently required in Gorseinon, Pontardulais, and Sketty.

I am very glad to record that at length plans for the much-needed drainage of Gorseinon have been completed, and that application will be made in a few weeks to the Local Government Board for the formation of a special drainage district, and for a loan of £5,000 to carry out the work.



At Sketty, the cesspool system is an abomination, and a committee of your Council is at present considering the best means of providing a sewer, the difficulty being in securing a satisfactory outlet. This, however, will prove a difficulty easily surmounted, if your Council earnestly face the matter.

At Pontardulais, the surroundings of the houses are in a most insanitary condition, and all the slops are thrown into the non-tidal Dulais river or deposited in gardens of limited extent. The only argument ever advanced against the provision of a sewer for Pontardulais is that of cost, but as the Loughor river is tidal in Pontardulais, there is no real financial difficulty in the way.

At Gowerton, though there is a sewer, the most important residential portions are still undrained, and this anomalous state of things ought not to be tolerated longer.

Lower Loughor is also badly in need of a small system of drainage.

### **Rivers Pollution Prevention Act.**

Until the drainage of the district is carried out, pollution of rivers and streams is inevitable.

### **Disposal of Refuse.**

Owing to the inadequate water supply, the pail privy system is in general use, and the pails are emptied weekly in all populous centres, either by scavenging contractors or by scavengers employed directly by your inspectors, and far more satisfactory results are obtained where the latter method is employed, than where yearly contracts are in vogue. The emptying of the pails is done fairly regularly, but the removal of ashes and household refuse is very irregular throughout my district so that the surroundings of the houses and the back lanes are in a very unsatisfactory condition, and steps ought to be taken to put the removal of household refuse (vegetable and otherwise) on a satisfactory footing. The increased cost of regular



removal of refuse would be well repaid by the improved health of the people.

At Gorseinon the back lanes provided for the scavengers' use are in a very shocking state.

### Housing of the Working Classes Act.

During the past year, 52 dwelling-houses were certified as unfit for human habitation, and of these 6 have been demolished, 1 closed, and 37 rendered fit for habitation, 5 are in process of repair, and 3 are still unattended to.

Only one case of overcrowding was discovered during the past year, and was promptly remedied.

133 dwelling houses were erected last year, and there is an adequate supply of houses for the working classes everywhere, except in the neighbourhood of Gorseinon, where the rate of erection of new dwelling houses has not kept pace with the extension of local industries.

Most of the houses have ample open space around them, but their surroundings can never be satisfactory until your Council provides drainage and adequate water supply, and a system of more regular removal of household refuse.

The chief defects observed in this Division are that ill-ventilated and ill-lighted or unlighted stairs and passages are far too common; that dampness of walls is infinitely more frequent than it ought to be, and that very few yards are paved.

I have to congratulate your Council on the very great improvement manifest under the new mode of procedure by the appointment of a Plans Committee, a Sanitary Committee, a Water Committee, and a Hospital Committee. The work is done very much more thoroughly, and much more expeditiously, and the Plans Committee now examine the plans in a business-like way instead of passing them in a very haphazard fashion, as used to be done.

Another very great improvement effected has been the appointment of the Sanitary Inspectors as Inspectors of Public Buildings, at a purely nominal salary. Formerly the inspectors in passing through their districts could discover many grave irregularities and breaches of the bye-laws in the construction of new houses, and they, as vigilant officers, called the attention of the contractors to their default. But the inspectors had no official standing, and before the surveyor came on the scene in consequence of the inspectors' reports to him, the contractors generally managed to get the defects hidden out of sight. Since the appointment of the two inspectors as inspectors of buildings a few months ago, a great change has taken place, and contractors have got to provide proper foundations, damp courses, &c., in accordance with the bye-laws and plans, and the benefits accruing from the change will become more and more manifest as time goes on.

Another marked improvement that has resulted from the appointment of inspectors of buildings is that kerbing and channelling have been provided in front of numerous houses that had been constructed in past years, and the inspectors have successfully insisted on the demolition of hedges and the proper widening of streets in accordance with the plans that had been approved of; this retrospective action is very valuable.

### Factory and Workshop Acts.

All the workshops and work-places in this division have been kept well under observation during the year, and are all in a very satisfactory condition. No cases of overcrowding have been discovered during the past year. No cases of infectious disease occurred in connection with any workshop where articles of wearing apparel are made up, repaired, or cleaned.

Fifteen notices to cleanse, limewash, or purify were served during the year.

No homework is performed in this Division except in places which come under the category of domestic workshops, and there are no outworkers.

All the bakehouses are kept in a clean and wholesome condition, the ventilation is good, and there are no drains, ashpits, or closets situated in, or directly communicating with, the bakehouses, and there is no sleeping place connected with any bakehouse.

The following Table shows the number of workshops or work-places, and the nature of the industries carried on :—

TABLE IX.—Workshops and Workplaces.

Nature of Industry.	Number of Workshops or Workplaces	Number of persons engaged in the Workshops or Workplaces	Number of persons employed under the age of 18 years.
Millinery	8	26	6
Dressmaking ...	30	94	31
Tailoring ...	16	52	6
Shoemaking ...	21	38	12
Joinery ...	13	38	8
Cabinet-making .	1	2	0
Paint Mixing ...	9	18	2
Plumbing ...	1	2	0
Saddlery ...	1	3	0
Coachbuilder & Wheelwr't	5	13	4
Weaving ...	4	15	4
Stocking-making .	4	6	0
Stone Cutting ...	4	6	1
Blacksmith ...	8	14	5
Quarries ...	9	26	0
Bakehouses ...	9	15	2
Total ...	143	368	81



### Private Streets.

It is much to be deplored that your Council does not avail itself of the urban powers with which you have long been invested for compelling the owners, under section 150 of the Public Health Act, 1875, to place the inordinately numerous and highly discreditable private streets of this division in a proper state of repair. The only thing done during the past year in this respect was in Glynllwchwr Road, Pontardulais, where the street has been put in proper repair by the owners, and then taken over as a highway.

Your Council shows an undue reluctance to take over new streets, and during the past twenty years, your Council has taken over in the thriving village of Gorseinon only a tiny portion of one street, and that the most recent of all the streets—Cecil Road. If those who lay out new streets are required to submit plans to the Sanitary Authority, and, if after the streets have been completed and maintained for twelve months, the owners ask the Council to take the streets over as highways, and the Council, as it almost invariably does, refuses to take them over as not properly constructed, then there must be something very far wrong in the methods of either the Sanitary or the Highway Department of your Council's work. The private streets in most parts of this division are most discreditable, but in Gorseinon they are a disgrace to civilisation, and the householders have just cause for complaint as to the inaction of your Council.

### Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

Through the kindness of Superintendent Menhinnick, of the County Constabulary, I am enabled to give the following statistics as to work done under the above Acts during 1903, in the Llandilo-Talybont Division:—39 samples of milk, 1 of butter, 9 of whisky, and 1 of rum were forwarded to the Analyst, and 5 convictions were obtained in regard to milk, and 3 in regard to whisky, whilst 2 prosecutions in regard to whisky failed on a purely technical point.



### **Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order.**

The total number of dairies in this division is 144, of cowsheds 310, and of milkshops 4. The total number of cows in cowsheds is 1,237. The condition of the dairies and cowsheds is on the whole satisfactory, and is improving; but the full benefit of the new Regulations that came into force in 1903 will not be attained for a little while yet, as the levelling up process requires time.

### **Common Lodging-Houses.**

There are at present none in this division, as Swansea and Llanelly are within easy reach of those who require such accommodation.

### **Slaughter-houses.**

The new Bye-Laws which came into force in 1903 have produced a very great improvement in the condition of the slaughter-houses of this division. Four of the old slaughter-houses have been discontinued, five have been put in excellent condition and licensed, and the other thirteen are in process of re-construction, your Council having wisely decided to allow the butchers to use their unlicensed premises during a short additional period of grace, so that they might be able to carry out the extensive alterations necessary without suffering undue harshness. Within a few months all of the thirteen will doubtless be in a very satisfactory condition, and fit for registration and licence.

### **Offensive Trades.**

The offensive trades in this Division are tripe boiling, bone boiling, and offal boiling, and the new bye-laws have already produced an improvement in the modes in which they are carried on, and the improvement will shortly be still more manifest. Two have during 1903 discontinued tripe boiling.

### **Schools.**

The Managers of Cadle School have not yet substituted a

pail privy system for the primitive and objectionable cesspools regarding which your Clerk has written them.

At Tirdeunaw School the pails are of insufficient size and objectionable shape, and the privy accommodation is inadequate for the infant department and the girls of the mixed department. Water from the mains for drinking and washing has been supplied in 1903 instead of the surface water formerly used.

At Killay Infant School the privy provision is defective, and the yard is in a bad condition.

At St. Peter's Schools the privies have not yet been placed in a satisfactory condition.

At Dunvant School the urinals are in an insanitary condition, the drainage and flooring being defective, and there is a lack of water for flushing purposes. The yard is also in an unsatisfactory state, and an ashpit is required.

At Pontardulais Council Schools there is need of proper sanitary pails. Proper drains and gullies are needed, and the yard requires to be repaired.

At Gorseinon some of the classes are still taught in the Drill Hall, a most unsuitable place, and it is to be hoped that the Managers will, without further delay, secure better temporary accommodation, and erect as quickly as possible a new school in the neighbourhood of Kingsbridge.

Most of the Schools in the district were last year disinfected after epidemics of measles or scarlet fever.

### Burial Grounds.

None of the numerous Burial Grounds in the Llandilo-Talybont Division are so situated or so managed as to contaminate any source of water supply.

As the result of a private complaint, the Local Government Board held an inquiry two months ago as to the necessity for

closing Sketty Churchyard. The result has not yet been announced, but the evidence seemed to show that there would be no necessity for a few years yet to close that churchyard.

Complaints have been made to me as to the inadequate depth of soil over many of the coffins in Cockett Churchyard. I visited it, in company with your Council's Surveyor and Inspectors and the Vicar of the Parish. We tested by means of an iron rod the depth of the coffin lids in 14 different graves, taken at random, and found three of the graves had coverings of only 18, 19, and 25 inches respectively over the coffins. The Vicar attributes these irregularities to the action of a sexton, whom he had discharged previous to our visit. One of the Secretary of State's Regulations for Burial Grounds provides that "No coffin shall be buried in any unwall'd grave within 4 feet of the ordinary level of the ground, unless it contains the body of a child under twelve years of age, when it shall not be less than 3 feet below that level."

Those regulations, unfortunately, do not apply to Cockett Churchyard, but it is highly desirable that they should, for that Churchyard is separated from St. Peter's Schools only by the breadth of the road, and the burials of people from Swansea Borough are so numerous that the Burial Ground should be looked on in the light of a cemetery rather than of an ordinary churchyard.

It is also stated, and apparently on good authority, that it is a common practice to bury two or more paupers at the same time, in the same grave, in Cockett Churchyard.

The Baptist Chapel Burial Ground at Gowerton ought to be closed. The portion of the chapel yard used for burials is now full, and it seems very improper to see the remainder of the yard employed as a kitchen garden though quite unfenced off from the part in which burials take place. The ground is not properly drained, and in wet seasons the burial ground is flushed out, and the water deposits a white sediment which pollutes the road.



The Llandilo-Talybont Parish Cemetery, near Pontardulais, has not yet been commenced.

### Inspectors of Nuisances.

The two Inspectors of Nuisances have, as in former years, discharged their duties in a most praiseworthy manner, but I must still reiterate my opinion that it is impossible for two inspectors, however enthusiastic and however indefatigable in their exertions, to carry out satisfactorily the numerous and varied duties imposed on them. An area of 15,000 acres, with over 15,000 population, is too much for a single inspector in a busy manufacturing and mining district like this, and a third inspector ought to be appointed, so that each inspector might have 10,000 acres and 10,000 of population to look after.

The following table, supplied by the inspectors, shows the work done by them during the year, the figures in the first column referring to Mr. D. R. Thomas' district, and those in the second column to that portion of Mr. D. W. Morgan's district, which is included in the Llandilo-Talybont Division :—



TABLE X.—Statements by Sanitary Inspectors of Proceedings  
under the Public Health and other Acts during 1903.

1st—NUISANCES.		
Complaints received .....	143	16
Informal notices served .....	180	94
Formal notices served by order of the Council .....	11	4
No. of nuisances abated .....	191	90
2nd—WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.		
No. on register .....	119	24
Inspections .....	341	120
Notices served to limewash, cleanse or purify .....	13	2
Overcrowding discovered and abated .....	0	0
Notices to provide separate sanitary con- veniences for the sexes .....	0	0
3rd—TENTS AND VANS.		
Inspections .....	14	12
No of vans disinfected .....	0	0
4th—COMMON LODGING HOUSES.		
No. on register .....	0	0
Inspections .....	0	0
Cases of infectious disease reported to the Medical Officer .....	0	0
5th—HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.		
No. registered .....	0	0
Inspections .....	250	0
Legal proceedings .....	0	0
6th—INFECTIOUS DISEASE.		
Visits of inquiry, etc. ....	750	42
Patients removed to hospital .....	1	0
Houses or premises disinfected .....	89	14
Sets of clothing, bedding, etc., disinfected...	4	1
Sets of clothing, bedding, etc., destroyed...	0	0
Legal proceedings .....	0	0
7th—DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.		
No. of dairies .....	76	68
No. of cowsheds .....	180	130
No. of milkshops .....	4	0
No. of cows in cowsheds.....	713	524
Inspections .....	284	276
Legal proceedings .....	0	0
Formal notices served by order of Council	0	0

TABLE X.—Continued.

8th—SLAUGHTER-HOUSES AND OFFENSIVE TRADES.		
No. of slaughter-houses .....	17	1
No. of other offensive trades.....	21	1
Inspections .....	204	12
Informal notices served .....	13	1
Formal notices served by Council's order...	23	0
Legal proceedings .....	0	0
9th—UNSOUND FOOD.		
Inspections under Section 116, P.H.A. 1875	210	24
Seizures of unsound food .....	0	0
Legal proceedings .....	0	0
10th—HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACT.		
Inspections of dwelling-houses .....	1242	184
No. reported unfit for habitation.....	19	33
No. of above closed.....	4	3
Do. repaired.....	7	30
o. in process of repair.....	5	0
Do. demolished .....	3	3
Do. not yet attended to.....	3	0
Defective eaves, gutters, and downpipes made good .....	34	8
Defective drains .....	13	13
Privies repaired, provided, or converted to pail system after notice .....	49	34
Filthy houses cleansed after notice.....	7	2
Overcrowding abated .....	1	0
11th—WATER SUPPLY.		
No. of samples taken for chemical analysis	2	0
Do. Do. bacteriological examination	1	0

### Adoption of Lighting Act.

The Lighting Act has been adopted for the Gorseinon portion of the Llandilo-Talybont parish, and the streets of that village are now lighted by electricity.

The Act has also been adopted in the Pontardulais portion of the same parish, but the lights have not yet been provided.

During the past year, I have from time to time made systematic inspections of my district.

Tables I. to IV. prescribed by the Local Government Board are appended to this report, and are numbered XI. to XIV., and in the preparation of these the directions given by the Local Government Board in the notes to the various tables have been carefully complied with.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

TRAFFORD MITCHELL.

*Gorseinon, January, 1904.*





TABLE XI.—Vital Statistics of the Llandilo-Talybont Division of the Swansea Rural District during 1903 and Previous Years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DIVISION.				TOTAL DEATHS IN THE DIVISION.				NEW DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DIVISION.			
		Number	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages		Public Institutions in the Division.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the Division.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the Division.	Number	Rate.*			
				Number	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number	Rate.*								
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
1893	13858	548	39.5	99	180	268	19.3	..	..	3	271	19.6			
1894	14075	505	35.9	81	160	252	17.8	..	..	1	253	18.0			
1895	18719	687	36.7	111	161	308	16.5	..	..	4	312	16.7			
1896	18918	659	34.8	84	127	268	14.2	..	..	2	270	14.3			
1897	19034	626	32.9	83	133	292	15.3	..	..	4	296	15.5			
1898	19228	605	31.5	81	134	283	14.7	..	..	2	285	14.8			
1899	19415	603	31.1	92	153	284	14.6	..	..	6	290	14.9			
1900	19630	587	29.9	83	141	287	14.6	..	..	9	296	15.1			
1901	19782	678	34.3	80	118	289	14.6	..	..	8	297	15.0			
1902	20090	646	32.2	80	124	299	14.9	1	..	16	309	15.4			
Loughor Boro and Gowerdon. 1893 1894	4346	158	36.4	24	152	79	18.2	..	..	1	80	18.4			
	4404	171	38.8	21	123	65	14.8	..	..	1	66	15.0			
Averages for years 1893-1902.	19150	647	33.8	92	142	297	15.5	—	..	5	302	15.8			
1903	20370	634	31.1	92	145	276	13.5	4	..	5	281	13.8			

\* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10, and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non-Residents" is meant persons brought into the division on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant people who have been taken out of the division on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public Institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses, and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made, should be given.

In the above table, in order to make the statistics complete, I have inserted the figures for 1893-94 for Loughor Borough and Gowerdon, two parishes which were formerly in the Llandilo Rural District, but which were transferred to the Llandilo-Talybont Division on 1st January, 1895.

Area of district in acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 21,313.

At census of 1901:—Total population at all ages, 19,782; number of inhabited houses, 3,968; average number of persons per house, 4.98.

The institutions outside the Division receiving sick and infirm persons from the Division are Swansea General Hospital, Swansea Workhouse, Llandilo General Hospital, Llandilo Workhouse, Bridgend Lunatic Asylum, and Carnarthen Lunatic Asylum.

The only Institution within the Division receiving sick and infirm persons from within the Division or from outside the Division is the Garrowgich Isolation Hospital, and no deaths occurred there in 1903.

No Union Workhouse is situated within this Division, but the Cottage Homes for the pauper children of the Swansea Union are situated in the Swansea Higher portion of this Division; as, however, children are not sent to the Cottage Homes on account of sickness or infirmity, the four deaths in the Homes do not come within the scope of the above definition.



TABLE XII.—Llandilo-Talybont Division of Swansea Rural District.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	PARISH OF LLANDILO-TALYBONT.				PARISH OF PENDERBY.				SWANSEA HIGHER (Portion of Cockett Parish).				SWANSEA LOWER (Portion of Cockett Parish).				PARISH OF LOUGHOR BOROUGH.				PARISH OF GOWERTON.			
	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
YEAR.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.
1893	4928	174	101	39	2780	100	47	20	4100	204	85	31	2050	70	38	9	2156	86	44	15	2190	72	36	9
1894	5095	194	89	29	2830	109	58	18	4100	143	72	29	2050	59	34	5	2210	87	27	8	2194	81	39	13
1895	5240	220	91	34	2871	105	50	24	4100	158	74	26	2050	55	19	4	2260	79	49	16	2198	70	29	7
1896	5360	185	86	35	2910	112	41	13	4100	132	53	10	2050	49	23	6	2300	96	32	9	2198	85	35	11
1897	5450	165	79	30	2900	99	46	11	4100	146	72	19	2045	58	16	0	2341	88	53	18	2198	70	30	5
1898	5590	189	110	36	2900	76	36	8	4100	130	46	13	2040	61	30	5	2390	82	37	12	2208	67	26	7
1899	5720	177	80	23	2900	91	37	16	4100	122	72	21	2030	50	32	10	2440	97	35	10	2225	66	34	12
1900	5887	164	84	26	2898	78	50	14	4102	116	68	19	2030	60	22	6	2488	94	45	14	2225	75	27	4
1901	5994	223	81	25	2882	94	37	10	4102	149	69	18	2023	52	39	9	2543	99	38	11	2238	61	33	7
1902	6190	207	106	34	2900	83	45	17	4100	130	70	13	2020	54	30	4	2630	94	36	7	2250	78	22	5
Averages of Years 1893 to 1902	5545	190	91	31	2877	95	45	15	4100	143	68	20	2039	57	28	6	2376	90	40	12	2212	73	31	8
1903	6360	213	95	37	2900	79	27	10	4100	129	68	21	2020	53	31	4	2720	96	33	13	2270	64	27	7

Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions beyond the division are included in sub-columns *c* of this table, and those of non-residents registered in public institutions in the division excluded.  
(See note on Table XI, as to meaning of terms "resident" and "non-resident.")

Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the division, are allotted to the respective localities according to the addresses of the deceased.





TABLE XIII.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1903 in the Llandilo-Talybont Division of the Swansea Rural District.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DIVISION.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.						No. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY					
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
		Under 1.	1 to 5	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.	Parish of Llandilo-Talybont.	Parish of Penderry.	Swansea Higher (portion of Cockett Parish).	Swansea Lower (portion of Cockett Parish).	Parish of Loughor Borough.	Parish of Gowerton.	Parish of Llandilo-Talybont.	Parish of Penderry.	Swansea Higher (portion of Cockett Parish).	Swansea Lower (portion of Cockett Parish).	Parish of Loughor Borough.	Parish of Gowerton.
Small-Pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	H	W	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera .....	9	1	4	3	1	..	..	5	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria .....	4	..	3	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Membranous Croup .....	10	..	..	2	1	5	2	5	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas .....	273	4	85	144	33	7	..	65	34	31	9	89	45	..	..	..	1	..	..
Scarlet Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhus Fever .....	9	..	..	3	3	3	..	..	1	1	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever .....	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals .....	308	5	92	153	38	18	2	79	38	35	10	98	48	..	..	..	1	..	..

Isolation Hospital—Garngoch Isolation Hospital.



TABLE XIV.—Llandilo-Talybont Division of the Swansea Rural District—Causes of, and ages at, Death during year 1903.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DIVISION AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).						TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DIVISION.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Parish of Llandilo-Talybont.	Parish of Penderry.	Swansea Higher portion of Cockett Parish.	Swansea Lower portion of Cockett Parish.	Parish of Loughor Borough.	Parish of Gowerdon.	
Small-pox .....	27	10	17	..	..	..	..	10	1	5	3	5	3	1
Measles .....	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Scarlet Fever .....	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .....	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croup .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fever { Typhus .....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
{ Enteric .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Other continued .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic Influenza .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague .....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Diarrhoea .....	6	5	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	..
Enteritis .....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever .....	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	..
Erysipelas .....	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Other Septic Diseases .....	12	..	..	3	1	8	..	6	..	3	2	..	1	..
Phthisis .....	19	6	1	9	2	1	..	10	..	7	..	..	2	2
Other Tubercular Diseases .....	8	..	..	..	..	6	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	..
Cancer, Malignant Disease .....	16	4	2	..	..	7	3	6	3	3	..	3	1	..
Bronchitis .....	28	9	8	1	..	6	4	3	5	6	6	3	5	..
Pneumonia .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pleurisy .....	7	1	..	..	..	5	1	3	..	..	3	1	..	..
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs .....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Alcoholism .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cirrhosis of Liver } .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veneral Diseases .....	14	14	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	2	..	4	1	..
Premature Birth .....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition .....	22	..	1	5	10	6	8	2	5	..	..	5	2	..
Heart Diseases .....	9	..	2	..	7	..	2	..	2	2	2	2	1	..
Accidents .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suicides .....	96	39	3	3	..	20	31	33	10	27	10	7	9	..
All Other Causes .....	281	92	38	19	8	74	50	95	27	68	31	33	27	4
All Causes .....	281	92	38	19	8	74	50	95	27	68	31	33	27	4

All deaths of "Residents" occurring in Public Institutions beyond the Division are included in the above Table. The four deaths in the Cottage Homes of the Swansea Union were those of children from outside the Division, but they cannot be excluded as they were not "Non-Residents" within the scope of the definition at bottom of Table XI.

